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**HIGH FIDELITY INSERT EARPHONES
AND METHODS OF MAKING SAME**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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FILE
1. Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to earphones and methods
of making the same to obtain earphones and earphone
assemblies which reproduce sounds with very high fidelity
and with minimum noise and which ^{are} suitable for use by the
most discriminating listeners. ¹ The earphones and
10 assemblies of the invention are very compact and light in
weight, are highly reliable and are readily and
economically manufacturable.

2. Background of the Prior Art

15 "Audiophile" earphones have been marketed for
use by audiophiles or discriminating listeners interested
in the highest possible sound reproduction. Such
audiophile earphones have been ostensibly capable of
effecting high fidelity sound reproduction although it has
been recognized by many users as well as the makers of
20 such earphones that they have left much to be desired with
respect to fidelity of reproduction. It has apparently
been assumed by such users and makers that deficiencies in
quality of sound reproduction are an unavoidable result of
the use of earphones.

25 In a separate audiometry art, earphones have
also been developed and marketed in limited quantities for
use in specialized audiometry applications to measure the
responses of a patient's ear and having features for
obtaining desired response characteristics, one disclosure

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being contained in the Killion U.S. Patent No. 4, 763,753,
issued August 16, 1988. Another separate art, the hearing
aid art, also contains many disclosures related to the
achievement of improved response characteristics,
5 including a paper entitled "SMOOTHING THE ITE RESPONSE:
THE BF-1743 DAMPED COUPLING ASSEMBLY" by Mead C. Killion
and William J. Murphy, first published in April 1981 and
revised June 1982, by Industrial Research Products, Inc.
Elk Grove Village, Illinois. Such disclosures in the
10 audiometry and hearing aid art relate to devices of
relatively expensive construction which are designed for
specialized applications and marketed in limited
quantities. The applicability of the audiometry and
hearing aid arts to the making of earphones for use in
15 high fidelity sound reproduction has apparently gone
unrecognized.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention was evolved after learning of the
deficiencies of earphones marketed for use by audiophiles
20 and with the general object of providing earphones which
have improved high fidelity response characteristics and
which are readily and economically manufacturable.

Important aspects of the invention relate to the
recognition and discovery of problems with prior art
25 arrangements and their causes and to an analysis of what
is necessary to overcome such problems and otherwise
provide improved earphones. It was discovered that one
serious problem with audiophile earphones has been related
to the failure to recognize the need to compensate for
30 loss of external-ear resonance when using an earphone and
the failure to provide compensating acoustic
characteristics between ^{the} ear canal of a user and the
transducer or receiver used to develop an audio signal
from an applied electrical signal. It was further
35 discovered that features of a damped coupling assembly of
the hearing aid disclosed in the aforementioned Killion
and Murphy paper might be applied with advantage to the

construction of an audiophile earphone. With a damped coupling assembly as disclosed in that paper, a damper is coupled through a tube to an output port of a receiver and is disposed within the tip of an earmold. The arrangement produces a frequency response which will compensate for the loss of external ear resonance and which is largely independent of the total length of the coupling between the receiver and the earmold tip.

In accordance with the invention, an audiophile insert earphone is provided which uses a damped coupling assembly similar to that disclosed in the above-mentioned Killion and Murphy paper and operative to provide compensation for the loss of external-ear resonance. In accordance with one important feature of the invention, a pair of such earphones are combined in ^gdual earphone assembly usable for stereophonic reproduction.

Additional important features of the invention relate to features of construction which facilitate manufacture of insert earphones and which at the same time achieve reproduction of sounds with very high fidelity and with a high degree of reliability. Certain of such features relate to the provision of a housing member which can be readily molded from plastic in one piece and which serves the functions of connecting to an outlet port of a receiver, supporting a damper and providing a sound passage. The housing member also serves to releasably connect to a coupling device such as an earmold or ear tip and it performs all of such functions with a high degree of accuracy and reliability. Others ^g~~of~~ such features relate to the provision of a resilient support for the receiver to minimize the effects of vibrations and noise and to methods of making the earphone to facilitate manufacture at low cost.

Another feature relates to the combination of electrical filters with the earphone and its damped coupling assembly to achieve optimum overall results.

Still another feature relates to a construction

such as to facilitate removal and replacement of a damper and to the provision of a tool for that purpose.

This invention contemplates other objects, features and advantages which will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 illustrates a high fidelity insert earphone assembly of the invention;

FIGURE 2 is a cross-sectional view of one earphone of the assembly of Figure 1, taken substantially along line 2-2 of Figure 1;

FIGURE 3 shows a piece of resilient material used in construction of the earphone of Figure 1;

FIGURE 4 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially along line 4-4 of Figure 2;

FIGURE 5 is a circuit diagram of a electrical filter unit of the assembly of Figure 1; and

FIGURE 6 is a side elevational view, partly in section, illustrating a device usable for removal of dampers of the earphones of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In Figure 1, reference numeral 10 generally designates an earphone assembly which is constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention and which is suitable for use by an audiophile, for example. It will be understood, however, that a number of features of the invention are not limited to any particular use. Certain features may be used, for example, in the construction of hearing aids for use by persons having a hearing impairment.

The illustrated assembly 10 includes a pair of earphones 11 and 12 for insertion into the entrances of the ear canals of a user. A pair of cables 13 and 14 connect earphones 11 and 12 to a junction unit 15 and a

common cable 16 connects the junction unit 15 to a plug connector 17 which may be connected to an output jack of a stereophonic amplifier, for example.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of the earphone 11, the construction of the other earphone 12 being preferably identical to that of the earphone 11. The earphone 11 comprises a receiver 18 which is mounted in a chamber portion 19 of a housing member 20. The receiver 18 has an acoustic output port and has electrical input terminals 23 and 24 and is operative for generating an acoustic output signal at the output port 22 as a function of an electrical signal applied to the terminals 23 and 24. The terminals 23 and 24 are connected through wires 25 and 26 to conductors of the cable 13 and an outer sheath 27 of the cable 13 is bonded to a strain relief member 28. Member 28 is secured in an opening of an end cap 29 which is secured to one end of the housing member 20 to close one end of the chamber portion 19.

The housing member 20 includes a wall 32 at an opposite end of the chamber portion 19 and an outer wall 34 of the chamber portion 19 which is in surrounding relation to the receiver 18 and which may preferably be of generally cylindrical form.

The housing member 20 further includes a tubular portion 35 which projects from the end wall 32 of the chamber portion of the housing member and which is inserted in an opening 37 of an acoustic coupling device 38 arranged to be inserted into the entrance of an ear canal of a user. As shown, the coupling device 38 is in the form of an eartip of a soft compliant material and has three outwardly projecting flange portions 39, 40 and 41 which are of generally conical form and of progressively increasing diameters, arranged to conform to the inner surface portions of the entrance of the ear canal of the user and to provide a seal limiting transmission of sound to the ear canal.

In accordance with a releasable lock feature of

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the invention, an end section 42 of the tubular portion 35 is of increased cross-sectional size to provide an external shoulder 43 in facing relation to the wall 32. In assembly, a portion 44 of the compliant material of the device 38 is stretched over the end section 42 and then expands into the space between the shoulder 43 and the wall 32 as shown, so as to lock the device 38 and housing member 20 together while permitting disassembly when desired.

Custom earmolds or other types of coupling devices may be substituted for the illustrated device 38, the subassembly of the housing member 20, receiver 18 and other parts being thus usable with various types of coupling devices.

In accordance with further important features of the invention, the tubular portion 35 defines a passage 46 which has an outlet end portion 47 for propagation of acoustic energy into the earcanal of a user and an inlet end portion 48 in communication with the outlet port 20 of the receiver 18. The outlet port 22 is preferably in the form of a tubular member which is fitted into the inlet end portion 47 of the passage 46 as shown. An acoustic damper 50 is fitted in the outlet end portion 47 of the passage 46 and, as illustrated, includes a cup-shaped screen member 51 secured in a cylindrical support member 52. The outlet end portion 47 preferably has an enlarged diameter to provide a shoulder 53 operative to limit movement of the damper 50 toward the receiver 18 during assembly and to accurately fix its position. As shown, the portion of the screen member 51 which is transverse to the direction of sound transmission is in recessed relation to the end of the tubular housing portion 22 and the terminal end of the tubular housing portion is spaced a substantial distance from the terminal end of the coupling device, the result being that problems with wax accumulations on the screen are minimized. However, should such accumulations occur, a special removal tool as

hereinafter described may be used to remove a clogged damper 50 which can then be replaced with a new damper.

With the construction as thus far described, the housing member 20 can be readily molded from plastic in one piece and it serves the functions of connecting to the outlet port of the receiver, supporting the damper, providing a sound passage and releasably connecting to a coupling device which may be of various possible types, such functions being performed with a high degree of accuracy and reliability.

Additional important features relate to the provision of a resilient support for the receiver 18 to minimize problems with noise and vibrations while facilitating assembly of the earphone. A piece of foam material 54 is provided having a generally rectangular form and a central opening 55 as depicted in Figure 3. In assembly, strain relief member 28 at the end of the cable 13 is installed in an opening in the end cap 29 and the conductors of the cable are connected directly or through the separate wires 25 and 26 as illustrated to the terminals 23 and 24 of the receiver 18, being optionally extended through a resilient foam element 56, as shown. Then the output port 22 of the receiver is inserted in the opening 55 of the piece 54 and the receiver is inserted into the chamber portion 19 and moved toward the wall 32 to press fit the output port 22 into the inlet end portion 47 of the passage 46. During this assembly step, a portion 58 of the piece 54 is compressed between the end of the receiver 18 and the wall 32 and portions 59 and 60 of the piece 54 are folded back and compressed between the receiver and the outer wall 34 of the chamber portion 19. As shown in the cross-sectional view of Figure 4, parts of the folded-back portions 59 and 60 extend along the sides of the receiver 18 as well as along the top and bottom of the receiver 18. This assembly step is readily and quickly performed and results in a resilient support of the receiver 18 within the housing member 20 in a manner

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such as to minimize transmission of noise and vibrations thereto, functioning with a high degree of reliability. It also results in an acoustic seal between the output port 22 and the inlet end 48 of passage 46. As a final assembly step, an epoxy or equivalent bonding means is used to secure the end cap 29 to the end of the housing member 20.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of the configuration of the junction unit 15 which connects the earphone cables 13 and 14 to the common cable 16 and which includes special electrical filters for enhancing the performance of the earphones 11 and 12. One conductor 63 and one conductor 64 of the cables 13 and 14 are directly connected to a ground conductor 65 of the common cable 16. A second conductor 67 of the cable 13, a second conductor 68 of the cable 14, and conductors 69 and 70 of cable 16 are respectively connected to pads 71, 72, 73 and 74 of a circuit board 76 which is formed with two circuits operative to increase the signal applied to the receivers of the earphones 11 and 12 as a function of increasing frequency.

As shown, a capacitor 77 and a resistor 78 are connected in series between pads 71 and 73 while a resistor 80 is connected directly between pads 71 and 73, in parallel with the series combination of capacitor 77 and resistor 78. Similarly, a capacitor 81 and a resistor 82 are connected in series between pads 72 and 74 while a resistor 84 is connected directly between pads 71 and 73. It will be apparent that at very low frequencies, when the capacitive reactance is high, the series impedances are determined primarily by the value of the resistors 80 and 84. As the frequency increases, the series impedances are reduced, increasing the amplitudes of higher frequency components of the applied signals.

This electrical filtering operation is found to be highly desirable, permitting the use of an amount of acoustic damping sufficient to smooth out peaks in the

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acoustic responses of the earphones 11 and 12 while obtaining optimum frequency response characteristics. By way of example, the value of each of the resistors 78, 80, 82 and 84 may be 100 ohms and the value of each of the capacitors 77 and 81 may be 0.22 microfarads. The circuit board 76 and the parts thereon preferably have quite small dimensions. Each of the resistor and capacitor parts preferably has maximum dimensions of 0.150" X 0.300" X 0.100". These dimensions are desirable to obtain a compact junction unit and are such that if desired, as when a single earphone is to be used, the filter for each filter might be located within the earphone, e.g. between the receiver 18 and the end cap 29. In a two earphone assembly such as the illustrated assembly 10, however, it is generally preferable to locate the filters in the junction unit 15.

Figure 6 illustrates a tool usable for removal and replacement of a damper which has become clogged with wax or otherwise defective. A support rod 86 carries a threaded element 87 which has a pointed end 88 to be pushed into the screen of a defective damper while the rod 86 is rotated to engage the threads of the element 87 with a lip of the cylindrical support 52 of the damper 50, the rod 86 being then retracted to withdraw the defective damper. Replacement dampers 89 may be contained in a chamber 90 within the support rod 86 and may be accessed by removal of an extension 91 of the rod 86, the extension 91 having a reduced diameter threaded end portion 92 which is screwed into an internally threaded end portion of the replacement damper chamber 90.

It will be understood that modifications and variations may be effected without departing from the spirit and scope of the novel concepts of this invention

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